

Chapter 1 – The Renaissance and Reformation

Study Guide

What was Europe like prior to the Renaissance (Medieval Times)?

- What role did the Catholic Church Play?
- Feudalism, manors and Self-Sufficiency –Be able to explain?
- Black Death and its effects on Europe?

The Renaissance in Italy (Section 1)

- Renaissance – Be able to Define (“Rebirth” in French)
- 3 Ideals of the Renaissance
 - Celebrate the Individual (Humanism – System of thought that rejects the church to focus on the human form and capabilities.)
 - Enjoy Worldly Pleasures
 - Learn from the Classics – Ancient Greece and Rome
- Be able to explain differences between Medieval Times and the Renaissance (Medieval was the Dark Ages. Art was flat, mostly religious. Renaissance was secular, art was more complex.)
- Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?
 - Geographic Location – on the water = Ports.
 - City-States had **MONEY** from trade. Cities such as Venice and Genoa were disgustingly wealthy.
- Cities (Milan, Florence, Genoa, Venice, Rome)
- Similarities between the Italian and Northern Renaissance? Differences?

Key Figures of the Renaissance: Thought “Outside the Box” (Chapter 1, Sections 1 and 2)

1) Leonardo da Vinci

- *Mona Lisa and the Last Supper. Also involved in music, math, sciences, and more.*

2) Michelangelo

- *David (marble), The Pieta, The Sistine Chapel*

3) Raphael

- *School of Athens, which showcased what the Renaissance ideals were to be (great thinkers from Greece and Rome.)*

4) Machiavelli

- *Author of The Prince, which spoke about political theory and how to rule.*

5) Johann Gutenberg

- *Printing Press, which allowed books to be printed causing their price to go down and literacy to go up.*

6) Erasmus – Dutch Priest. Dante – Italian Writer

- *Erasmus translated the Bible into vernacular (common language), which allowed people to read the Bible in their own language. Dante wrote The Divine Comedy in vernacular, as well.*

7) **Sir Thomas Moore**

- Author – *Utopia* – talked about creating a perfect society

The Protestant Reformation (Section 3)

Martin Luther & the Protestant Reformation

- Issues he had with the Catholic Church.
- *95 Theses and what it was.*

John Calvin

- His views on Religion
 - Predestination
 - Theocracy. What is it?

Henry VIII (Section 4)

- Issues he had with the Catholic Church
- His views on Religion

Scientific Revolution (Section 5)

- Connection between the Renaissance, Protestant Reformation and the Scientific Revolution – Explain how they are all related (domino effect.).

Key Figures and Their Importance:

- Copernicus
- Galileo
- Kepler
- Descartes
- Newton